



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 6105.0 - Australian Labour Market Statistics, Jul 2007

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/07/2007

## Summary

### Review of Australian Labour Market Statistics

#### Review of Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0)

#### Introduction

The ABS is currently conducting a review of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). We are seeking your comments on the usefulness of the articles and tables in this publication. This paper briefly provides some background to the publication's development and describes the current content. An excel spreadsheet is attached to this document in which you may provide your comments.

#### Background

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) undertook a review of its dissemination practices for labour force statistics in late 2001. After extensive consultation with users the monthly *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0) publication was discontinued and replaced with the quarterly publication *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0).

First released in April 2003, *Australian Labour Market Statistics* is the flagship release for ABS labour statistics. It is a compendium publication which draws together data from a range of sources, using ABS household and business surveys to provide an overall picture of the labour market.

The original purpose of the publication was to raise awareness of the ABS data available. Since then, the environment in which *Australian Labour Market Statistics* was designed has changed. With the introduction of free publications and data products via the ABS website, and more than four years on from its initial release, it is timely to review the content and future direction of *Australian Labour Market Statistics*.

#### Current contents

*Australian Labour Market Statistics* includes a labour market overview; feature articles; recent releases; spotlights; labour market data and additional information. The following information is a brief description of the current components within the *Australian Labour Market Statistics* publication:

- *Labour market overview*

The overview features labour statistics news and promotes upcoming statistical releases. A key measures table provides a summary of the labour market, as do a number of graphs.

- *Feature articles*

This section generally contains one or more feature articles, both analytical and technical, relating to a labour market issue. Articles published in *Australian Labour Market Statistics* have primarily been targeted at the 'intelligent non-expert' audience, and aim to assist users' understanding of labour issues through the analysis of relevant data. Articles are also used to promote the range of labour market available in the ABS.

- *Recent releases*

These articles are designed to publicise recently released supplementary surveys or Multi-Purpose Household Survey topics. They may include some additional analysis to that in the survey publication summary of findings.

- *Spotlights*

These are short articles that focus on a technical or analytical data issue. They are also used as a vehicle to announce data updates e.g. Measures of labour underutilisation, and Employment type spreadsheets.

- *Labour market data*

The 33 tables include a mix of time series and point-in-time data mainly sourced from ABS household and business surveys. A table showing international data, sourced from the International Labour Organisation, is also included. Most of the tables are sourced from the following ABS collections:

1. Labour Force Survey
2. Job Vacancies Survey
3. Survey of Average Weekly Earnings
4. Industrial Disputes
5. Survey of Employment and Earnings
6. Labour Price Index
7. Australian National Accounts

- *Additional information*

The publication contains the following additional information: Explanatory Notes; Data sources for tables; Related publications; and a Glossary.

## **User feedback**

ABS is seeking your feedback. An excel spreadsheet is attached below in which you may provide your comments.



6105.0 Review of Australian Labour Market Statistics.xls

The spreadsheet contains two worksheets as below:

- *Comments on articles*: contains a set of questions for each type of article. The questions in this worksheet are designed to identify which articles are being utilised by users, how

they are being used and any suggestions for improvement.

- *Comments on tables*: contains a question to determine which tables clients use. It also provides the opportunity for more detailed comments.

All users of ABS labour statistics are encouraged to provide feedback. Your comments will greatly assist in determining the future content and direction of *Australian Labour Market Statistics*.

## Further comments

Although the main focus of the review will be in determining the relevance of tables and articles within *Australian Labour Market Statistics*, the ABS is also interested in obtaining additional feedback on the following:

- What aspects of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* do you find most/least useful?
- Is the current content appropriate for your needs?
- Are the key aspects of the Australian labour market covered in the publication?

Further comments can be made in the spreadsheet at the bottom of the *Comments on articles worksheet*.

Please complete and return the spreadsheet to Catherine Toet <c.toet@abs.gov.au> by **Friday 27 July, 2007**. Alternatively, if you would prefer to mail your comments, then please send them to:

Catherine Toet  
Labour Market Statistics  
Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Locked Bag 10  
BELCONNEN ACT 2616

## Contact information

If you require any further information regarding the review of *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0), or wish to clarify any of the information being sought in the spreadsheet, please contact Catherine Toet on Canberra (02) 6252 7636 or email <c.toet@abs.gov.au>.

## Notes

### NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

#### ISSUE (QUARTER)

October 2007  
January 2008

#### Release Date

5 October 2007  
11 January 2008

## DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 29 June 2007. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

## ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Access to all ABS products & statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

## INQUIRIES

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Catherine Toet on Canberra (02) 6252 7636.

# Labour Market Summary

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

## KEY MEASURES

Measure		Series type	Period	Current figure	% change from	
					Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2007	10 432.4	0.6	2.8
Full-time	'000	Trend	May 2007	7 498.1	1.0	3.5
Part-time	'000	Trend	May 2007	2 934.3	-0.4	1.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	May 2007	28.1	(c)-0.3	(c)-0.5
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2007	472.1	-3.3	-8.5
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	May 2007	327.3	-4.5	-9.5
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	May 2007	144.8	-0.2	-6.2
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	May 2007	4.3	(c)-0.2	(c)-0.5
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	May 2007	75.7	-8.2	-22.4
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	May 2007	16.0	(c)-0.9	(c)-2.9
Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)						
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	0.8	na	(c)-0.1
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	4.8	na	(c)-0.4
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	5.0	na	(c)-0.3

Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	9.8	na	(c)-0.7
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2006	10.6	na	(c)-0.9
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 2006	14.4	na	(c)-0.5
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	May 2007	76.2	(c)-0.2	(c)0.5
Total	%	Trend	May 2007	64.9	(c)0.0	(c)0.4
Actual hours worked						
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	May 2007	362.1	0.9	3.0
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	May 2007	34.7	-0.3	0.0
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	May 2007	41.8	0.4	-0.4
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	May 2007	16.8	-1.0	-0.5
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	May 2007	23.9	(c)-0.9	(c)-0.4
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	109.7	1.0	4.1
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2007	1 070.40	0.9	3.4
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Feb 2007	856.10	1.0	4.4
Compensation of employees						
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Mar qtr 2007	124 729	2.0	7.9
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Mar qtr 2007	1 048	1.1	4.3
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Mar qtr 2007	6.9	-87.2	-77.0
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Mar qtr 2007	0.8	-87.4	-77.9
Job vacancies						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2007	166.0	1.7	9.9

na not available

(a) Same period previous quarter (monthly data is presented for the middle month of each quarter).

(b) Same period previous year.

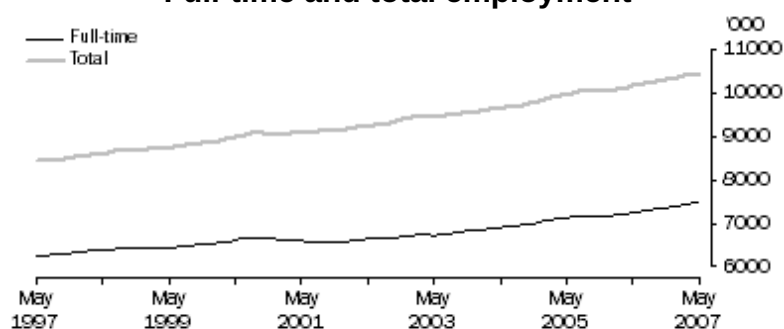
(c) Change is in percentage points.

(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

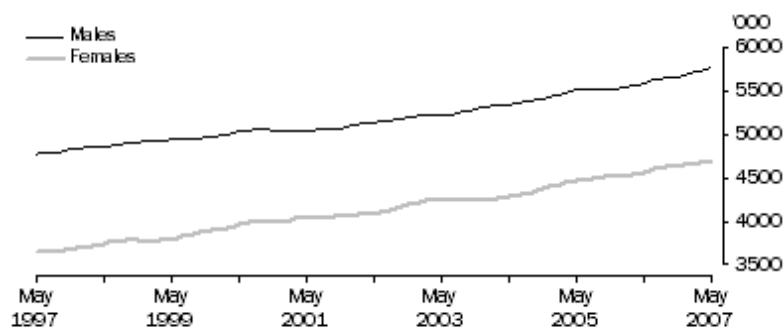
## EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

### Full-time and total employment



Source: Labour Force Survey.

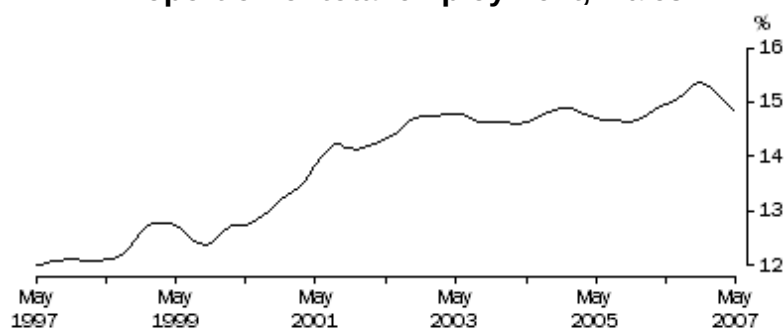
### Males and females



Source: Labour Force Survey.

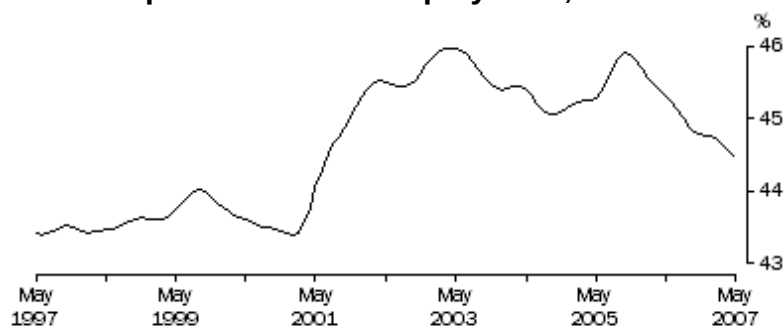
## PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

### Proportion of total employment, Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

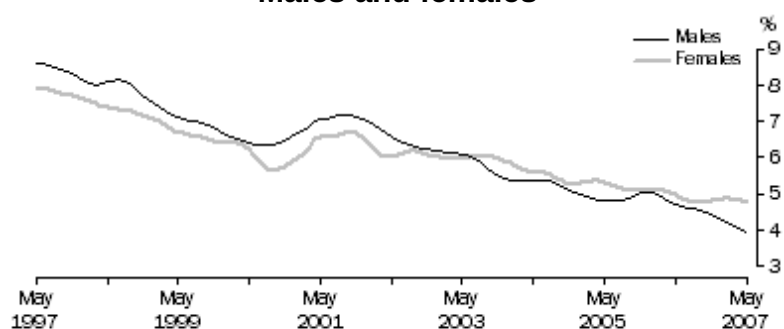
### Proportion of total employment, Females



Source: Labour Force Survey.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES

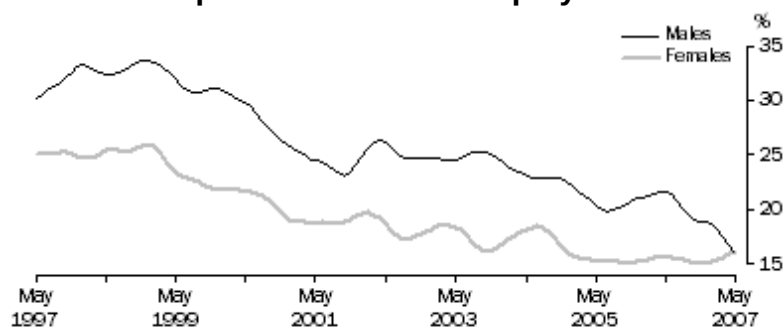
### Males and females



Source: Labour Force Survey.

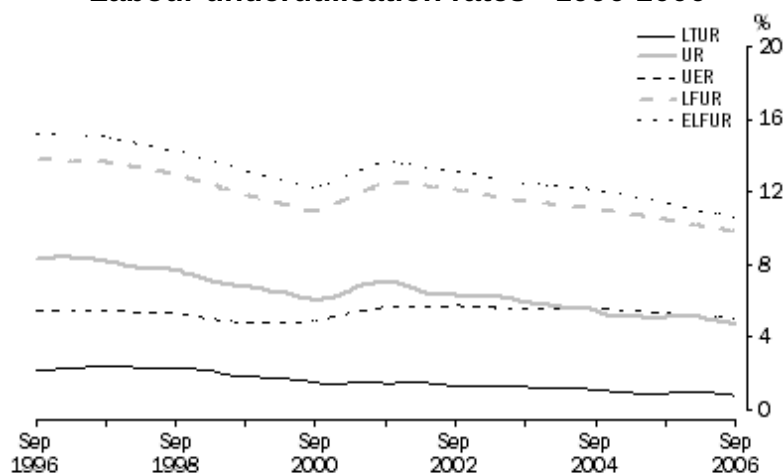
## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

### Proportion of total unemployment



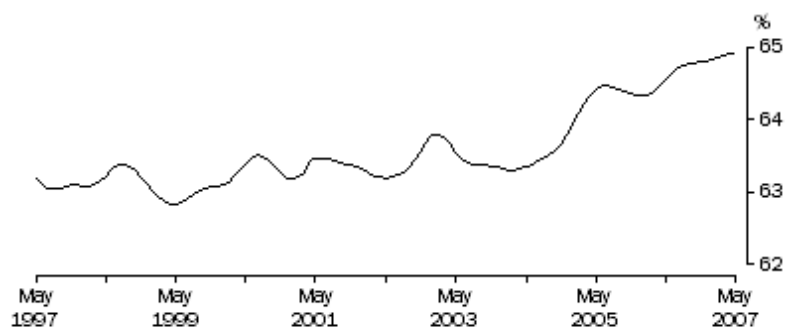
## UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

### Labour underutilisation rates - 1996-2006



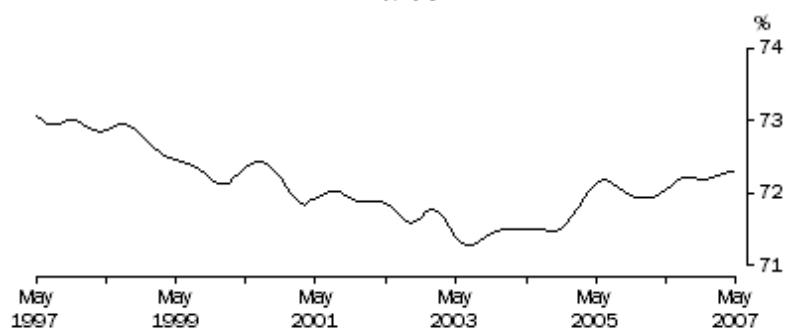
## PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

### Persons



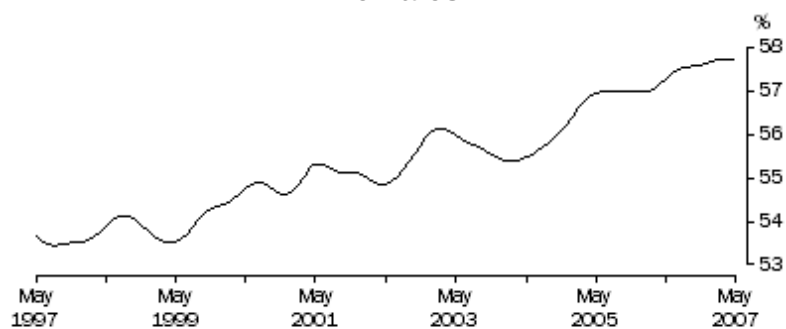
Source: Labour Force Survey.

### Males



Source: Labour Force Survey.

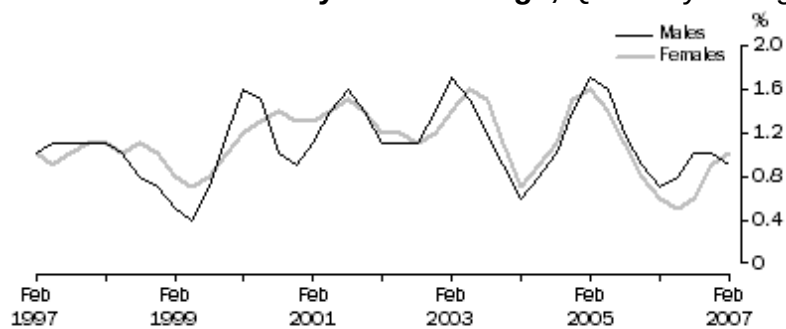
### Females



Source: Labour Force Survey.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

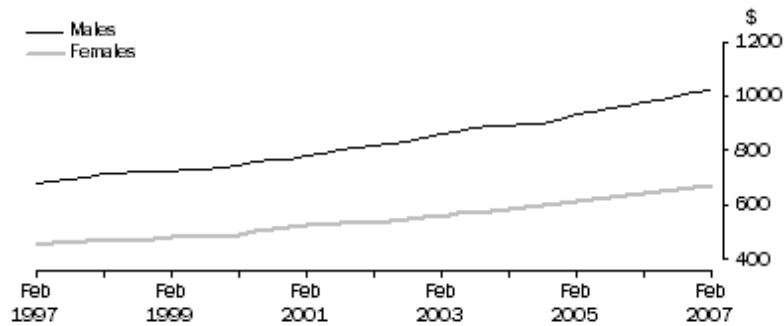
### Full-time adult ordinary time earnings, Quarterly change



Source: Survey of Average Weekly Earnings.

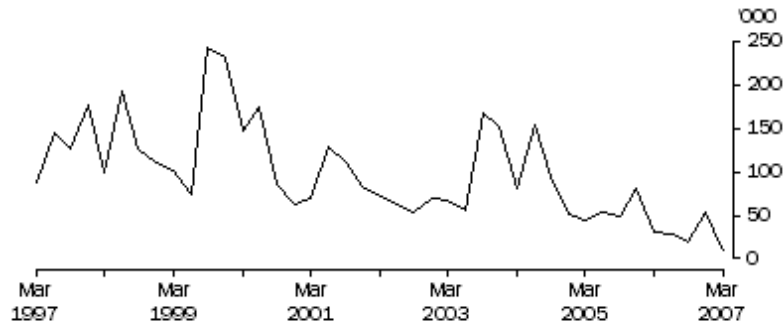
### All employees total earnings, Level





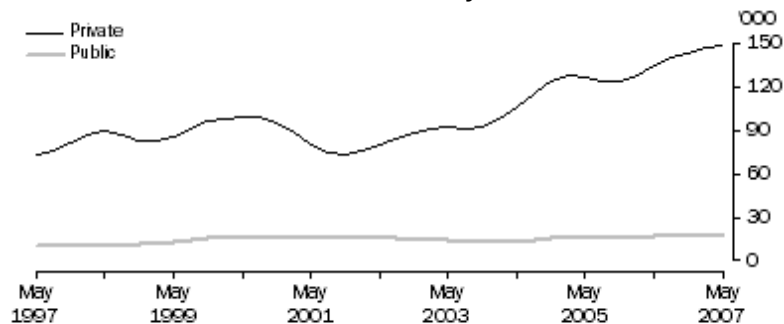
## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES

Working days lost, Quarter ending



## JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES

Job vacancies, by Sector



## Labour statistics news

A Data Cube containing Employment type can be found in this **July 2007 issue** from the Details tab and under Past & Future Releases tab above.

A Data Cube containing Measures of labour underutilisation can be found in the **April 2007 issue** from the Details tab.

## LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

## LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

## CHANGES TO THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

In June 2007, the ABS introduced an improved method of estimation for the LFS. The new method, known as composite estimation, is more efficient than the previous estimation method. That is, the composite estimator achieves a given level of standard error at lower cost and respondent load than the previous estimator.

The new estimation method was introduced with the release of May 2007 labour force statistics on 7 June 2007 in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). At the same time, the ABS released revised historical LFS statistics based on the new estimation method back to April 2001. The resulting discontinuity in labour force series at April 2001 is not statistically significant.

LFS data presented in this publication from April 2001 have been produced by composite estimation.

For more information on the new method of composite estimation, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Survey Products, 2007** (cat. no. 6292.0).

## REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS PUBLICATION

The quarterly publication **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0) was first released in April 2003. Since then, the environment in which **Australian Labour Market Statistics** was designed has changed. With the introduction of free publications and data products via the ABS web site, and more than four years on from its initial publication, it is timely to review the content and future direction of **Australian Labour Market Statistics**. All users of ABS labour statistics are invited to provide comments on various aspects of the publication through a consultation package accessible from the ABS web site via The Labour Theme Page and **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0) July 2007, under the Summary tab'. Feedback provided by users will assist in determining the future content and direction of **Australian Labour Market Statistics**. For further information on the review of 6105.0, please contact Catherine Toet on Canberra (02) 6252 7636 or email <[c.toet@abs.gov.au](mailto:c.toet@abs.gov.au)>.

## SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from surveys on labour-related topics recently released include **Forms of Employment, Australia** (cat. no. 6359.0) and **Working Time Arrangements, Australia** (cat. no. 6342.0). See the Recent Releases in this issue for more details.

## EMPLOYMENT TYPE

An updated spreadsheet containing the annual time series on employment type, from 1992 to

2006, is now available from the ABS web site. To find the spreadsheet go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices - 61. Labour statistics - general]. The spreadsheet is listed under the 'Details tab' in this July 2007 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). The spreadsheet includes estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: age (five year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation. For more information see the Spotlight section of this publication.

## RELEASE OF ANZSCO AND ANZSIC06 DATA

In 2006 the ABS released the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations** (cat. no. 1220.0) and **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0). These products replaced the previous occupation and industry classifications. The ABS has been coding industry and occupation data from the Labour Force Survey to both the old and new classifications since August 2006, and will continue doing so until 2009. The ABS released six data cubes containing data based on the new classifications in March 2007. The data cubes currently contain data for August 2006, November 2006 and February 2007 and will be updated each quarter as additional data become available. To find the data cubes go to the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, click on 'Access to all ABS products and statistics' and search by catalogue number. The spreadsheets can be found under the 'Details' tab for catalogue number 6291.0.55.003, **Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly**.

## ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.

### Recent and upcoming statistical releases

Release date/title of publication	Reference period	Catalogue number
June 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	July 2007	1350.0
Forms of Employment, Australia (Reissue)	November 2006	6359.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	March quarter 2007	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	May 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	May 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	May 2007	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	May 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	May 2007	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly (Revised Methodology)	May 2007	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly (Revised Methodology)	February 2007	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	2006	6287.0
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	August 2006	6202.0.30.001
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	August 2006	6202.0.30.002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube	2007	6298.0.55.001
Voluntary Work, Australia	2006	4441.0

Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	March quarter6248.0.55.001 2007	
July 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	August 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	July 2007	6105.0
Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia	2005-06	6523.0
Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia - Detailed Tables	2005-066523.0.55.001	
Labour Force, Australia	June 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	June 20076202.0.55.001	
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	June 20076291.0.55.001	
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families - Electronic Delivery	June 20076224.0.55.001	
Labour Force Experience, Australia	February 2007	6206.0
Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files	2005-066541.0.30.001	
Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	2005-06	6541.0
August 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	September 2007	1350.0
Australian Social Trends	2007	4102.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	May 2007	6302.0
Census of Population & Housing: Working Population Profile	2006	2006.0
Characteristics of Small Business, Australia	2005	8127.0
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	1998-996544.0.30.001	
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	1998-99	6544.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files (Second edition)	2003-04	6540.0
Household Expenditure Survey and Survey of Income and Housing - Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper (Second edition)	2003-046540.0.00.001	
Information Paper: Measuring Voluntary & Unpaid Work in ABS Household Collections	20071200.0.55.003	
Information Paper: Persons in Their Own Business, Experimental Estimates for Small Areas	1996-97 to 2003-04	6225.0
Labour Force, Australia	July 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	July 20076202.0.55.001	
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	July 20076291.0.55.001	
Labour Price Index, Australia	June 2007	6345.0
Survey of Income and Housing, Australia: User Guide	2005-06	6503.0
September 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	October 2007	1350.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter6321.0.55.001 2007	
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2007	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2007	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	August 20076202.0.55.001	
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	August 20076291.0.55.001	
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	August 20076291.0.55.003	
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter6248.0.55.001 2007	
October 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	November 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2007	6105.0

## About this Release

Replaces: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0)

This publication is the flagship release for all ABS labour statistics. It draws together data from a range of sources, mostly ABS household and business surveys, to provide an overall picture of the labour market. The key purpose of this publication is to raise awareness of the data available, so that users will be able to use it more effectively.

It contains tables for core data items, presenting the most recent data available at a particular date (rather than relating to a particular reference period). It is also able to be used to announce the release of supplementary surveys and infrequent surveys. Note that, in addition to a brief article in this publication, these would also have separate releases, which would not be delayed by the release in this publication.

The publication is also used to release annual data on Indigenous labour force status, and annual supplementary measures of labour underutilisation. It includes a range of feature articles, both analytical and technical, which will assist users in understanding and interpreting the data and will also promote the range of data available from the ABS labour statistics program. It will be used to announce any changes to labour series or releases.

The publication contains brief explanatory notes, outlining each data source, but referring to the relevant releases, and to Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 6102.0.55.001, for more detail.

## Spotlight on employment type (Feature Article)

This article was published in the July 2007 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0).

### SPOTLIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT TYPE

#### INTRODUCTION

The nature of employment in Australia has been changing over the past two decades. People have been particularly interested in the rise in part-time and 'casual' employment during this time. Related issues of interest are changes in the types of benefits for employees, such as leave entitlements, and the extent of self-employment.

The ABS has developed an annual time series on the types of employment that people have, including information on employees who are not entitled to paid sick or holiday leave (used as a proxy for 'casual' employees), and people who operate their own business. The series are derived by combining data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, conducted as a supplement to the August LFS each year. The time series has now been updated to cover August 1992 to August 2006.

The October 2004 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0) contains an article 'Changes in types of employment' that presents time series data and discusses the classification and methodology used to construct the time series. More detail can be found in an appendix to the October 2004 article, available from the ABS web site. This spotlight presents an update of the time series to August 2006.

To allow comparison over time, the occupation and industry classifications referred to in this article, and those contained in the Employment Type spreadsheet, are from the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1997 (Second Edition)**, and the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993**.

## EMPLOYMENT TYPE

The series presented in this article are for the following types of employment:

- employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)
  - employees with paid leave entitlements
  - employees without paid leave entitlements
- owner managers (**end note 1**)
  - owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) (**end note 2**)
  - owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs) (**end note 3**)

## CHANGES IN TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

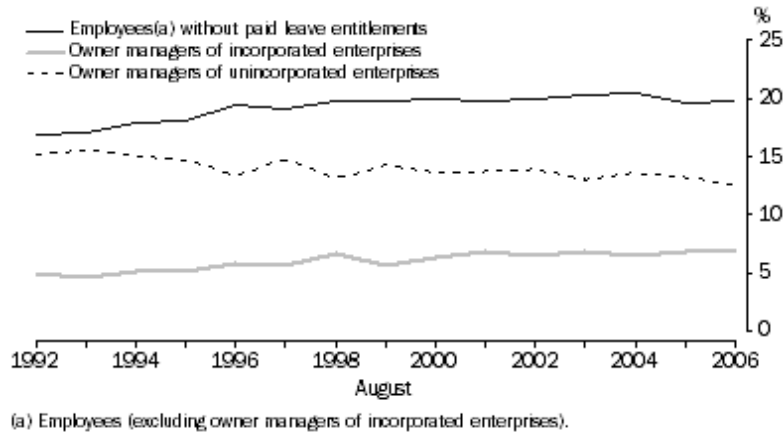
The most common type of employment in main job continues to be employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) entitled to paid sick or holiday leave, with a 61% share of employment in August 2006. This figure has remained relatively stable in recent years. While the proportion of employees (**end note 4**) with paid leave entitlements declined from 1992 to 1997 (62% to 60%), there has been little change since this period.

As shown in graph 1, employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements rose as a proportion of total employment, from 17% in 1992 to 20% in 1998. Since 1998 the proportion has remained relatively stable.

In August 2006, owner managers made up 19% of all employed people. This is similar to the situation in 1992, and it has remained relatively stable since then. However, the split between owner managers of incorporated and unincorporated enterprises has changed over time.

Graph 1 shows that the proportion of owner managers of incorporated enterprises gradually increased to 7% in 2006 (compared to 5% in 1992). In contrast, the proportion of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises declined over the period, from 15% in 1992 to 13% in 2006.

## 1. TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT, Proportion of employed - 1992-2006



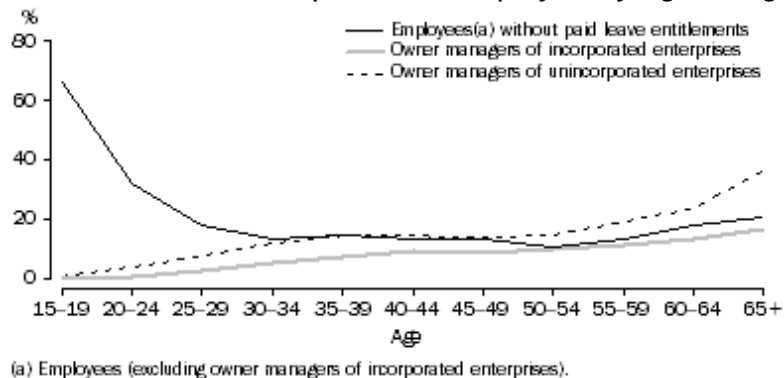
Women make up more than half of all employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements. This reflects the fact that women are more likely to be in part-time work than men and that part-time workers (**end note 5**) are more likely to be employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements. In 1992, women made up almost two-thirds (64%) of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements. By 1998 this had declined to 58%, and since then it has remained relatively stable.

Men are far more likely to be owner managers than women. In August 2006, more than two-thirds (70%) of owner managers of incorporated enterprises were male (down from 73% in 1992), as were two-thirds (67%) of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (down from 68% in 1992).

## AGE

Younger people, particularly those aged 15 to 24 years, are much more likely to be working as an employee (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements than people in other age groups. In August 2006, almost two-thirds (66%) of employed people aged 15 to 19 years were employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements (compared to 54% in 1992), as were almost one-third (32%) of employed people aged 20 to 24 years (compared to 23% in 1992). One reason for this is the higher participation of young people in part-time work compared to other age groups. This in turn reflects their participation both in education and in the labour force.

## 2. EMPLOYMENT TYPE, Proportion of employed by age - August 2006



The likelihood of being an owner manager generally increases with age. Of employed people aged 65 years and over, 36% (76,800 people) were owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (compared to 56% or 58,100 people in 1992), and 17% (35,600 people) were owner managers of incorporated enterprises (compared to 11% or 10,900 people in 1992).

## FULL-TIME / PART-TIME

The most common type of employment continues to be an employee (**end note 4**) with paid leave entitlements working full-time. The proportion of this employment type declined from 56% in 1992 to 52% in 1998. Since then, it has remained relatively stable, declining slightly to 51% in 2006.

### 3. Employed persons, Type of employment in main job - by Full-time/part-time status in all jobs - 1992 and 2006

	Proportion of employed			Total '000	Proportion employed part-time %
	Full-time %	Part-time %	Total %		
1992					
Employees* with paid leave entitlements	55.6	6.5	62.0	4 738.3	10.4
Employees* without paid leave entitlements	4.2	12.8	16.9	1 294.3	75.3
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	4.0	0.8	4.9	372.2	17.4
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	11.2	3.9	15.2	1 157.0	25.8
Total(a)	75.3	24.7	100.0	7 636.7	24.7
2006					
Employees* with paid leave entitlements	50.6	10.1	60.7	6 176.0	16.6
Employees* without paid leave entitlements	6.3	13.4	19.7	2 001.8	67.9
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	5.4	1.4	6.8	690.4	21.2
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	8.7	3.9	12.5	1 275.2	30.8
Total(a)	71.0	29.0	100.0	10 172.0	29.0

(a) Total includes 'Contributing family workers'.

\* Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

Employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements are heavily concentrated among part-time workers. In August 2006, 68% of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements worked part-time (down from 75% in 1992). The largest group of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements were women who worked part-time, making up almost half (45%) of this employment type.

In 2006, full-time men accounted for just over one-fifth (21%) of employees (**end note 4**) without paid leave entitlements, compared to just 11% of full-time women.



## OCCUPATION

Data on occupation and employment type are available from 1996 onwards. Employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements tend to be concentrated in the two lowest skills occupations - skill level 4 (comprising Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, and Intermediate production and transport workers) **(end note 6)** and skill level 5 (comprising Elementary clerical, sales and service workers, and Labourers and related workers). **(end note 6)**

Between 1996 and 2006, much of the growth in the number of employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements occurred in skill levels 4 and 5; these two skill levels accounted for 75% of all employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements in 2006.

The largest percentage increase in employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements occurred in skill level 2. Between 1996 and 2006, there was a 57% increase in the number of employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements in this skill level, which comprises Associate professionals.

### 4. Number of persons who are employees\* without paid leave entitlements, by Occupation

Occupation(a)	1996		2006		Difference	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	% change
Skill level 1	167.7	10.3	212.9	10.6	45.1	26.9
Skill level 2	67.1	4.1	105.1	5.2	38.0	56.7
Skill level 3	192.4	11.8	182.1	9.1	-10.3	-5.4
Skill level 4	476.8	29.3	637.9	31.9	161.1	33.8
Skill level 5	722.6	44.4	863.9	43.2	141.3	19.6
Total	1 626.6	100.0	2 001.8	100.0	375.2	23.1

(a) For more detail on skill level see the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (cat. no. 1220.0).

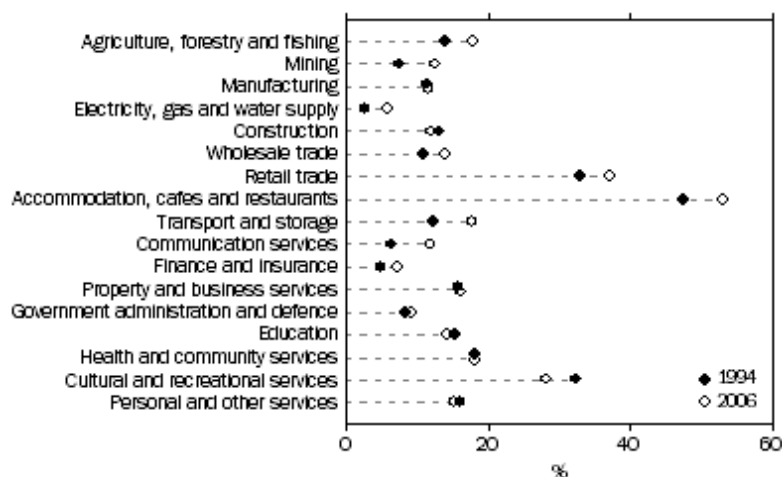
\* Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises)

## INDUSTRY

Spreadsheets showing a breakdown by industry are available from 1994 onwards. In August 2006, the proportion of employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements was highest in three main industries: Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (53%), Retail trade (37%), and Cultural and recreational services (28%). This reflects the fact that these industries have high proportions of part-time workers. **(end note 5)**

There was little increase in the proportion of employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements across most industries from 1994 to 2006. However, the proportion of employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements in the Mining industry rose from 8% to 13% between 1994 and 2006, and from 6% to 12% in the Communication services industry. These two industries also have the highest percentage increase in employees **(end note 4)** without paid leave entitlements between 1994 and 2006.

### 5. Employees(a) without paid leave entitlements, by Industry



(a) Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).

In August 2006, the industry with the largest proportion of owner managers of incorporated enterprises was Construction (13%). The industry which had the greatest proportion of owner managers of unincorporated enterprises was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (48%).

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

An updated spreadsheet containing the annual time series on employment type from 1992 to 2006, is now available from the ABS web site. To find the spreadsheet go to <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices - 61. Labour statistics - general]. The spreadsheet is listed under the Details tab in this July 2007 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). The employment type spreadsheet includes estimates of employment type by sex and full-time/part-time status for each of the following variables: age (five year age groups), state of usual residence, industry and occupation.

Employment type data can also be obtained from the Forms of Employment Survey. An article highlighting data from the November 2006 survey is included in this issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). This provides a more detailed employment type classification including employees (**end note 4**) working on a fixed-term contract and owner managers working on a contract basis.

For further information about the concepts and methods used in compiling this Employment Type time series, see the 'Changes in types of employment' article in the October 2004 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). For further information, please call (02) 6252 7206.

## END NOTES

1. **Owner managers** are people who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is of limited liability.[Back](#)
2. **Owner managers of incorporated enterprises** are people who work in their own

incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity that is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). They are technically employees although they are more similar in characteristics to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (i.e. self-employed people).[Back](#)

**3. Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises** are people who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession.[Back](#)

**4. Employees** (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises).[Back](#)

**5. Part-time workers** are employed people who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.[Back](#)

6. For more detail on skill level see the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition, 1997** (cat. no. 1220.0).[Back](#)

# Explanatory Notes

## Explanatory Notes

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### INTRODUCTION

**1 Australian Labour Market Statistics** brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

**2** In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Labour Price Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings - Public Sector, and Industrial Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

**3** This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

#### LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

**4** The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on

the ABS web site at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour - **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods**].

5 For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

## LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS web site. The page contains hyperlinks to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

## TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include **original** and **trend** series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

11 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are

available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

**12** Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
- for job vacancies see **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0).

**13** The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in **Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends** (cat. no. 1349.0).

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**14** Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error - errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error - errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

**15** For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005** (cat. no. 6298.0). To assist users, a spreadsheet incorporating the revised standard error models using composite estimation is available from **Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007** (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

## ROUNDING

**16** Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

### Description of the survey

**17** Data in tables 1.1-1.7, 2.1-2.10, 3.1-3.3, 4.3 and 4.4 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

### **Monthly Population Survey**

**18** The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

### **Labour Force Survey**

**19** The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

**20** The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

**21** From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

### **Supplementary surveys**

**22** The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

**23** Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

**24** The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons

- boarding school pupils.

## Multi Purpose Household Survey

**25** The Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004-05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

**26** In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

**27** Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

## Reference period

**28** Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

## Notes on data

**29** From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996-97.

**30** In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003** (cat. no. 6292.0).

## Composite estimation

**31** In May 2007, an improved method of estimation known as composite estimation was introduced into the LFS. In introducing this change, the ABS revised LFS data back to April 2001. For further details, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 6292.0).

## Population benchmarks

**32** LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. These benchmarks are based on census data adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net permanent and long-term migration. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates.

**33** From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The next revision is scheduled for February 2009 to take account of the results from the 2006 census.

## Families series

**34** Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

**35** In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households that include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

## Further information and data on the LFS

**36** LFS estimates are published monthly in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at <https://www.abs.gov.au>. Additional data are available on request.

**37** For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to **Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products** (cat. no. 6297.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra (02) 6252 6565.



## EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

**38** Tables 2.11, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

### Scope of employer surveys

**39** Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
- private households employing staff
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- those located outside Australia.

## JOB VACANCIES DATA

**40** Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

### Description of the survey

**41** The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 4,600 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.

### Reference date

**42** The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

### Notes on data

**43** Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

### Further information

**44** For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

## **PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA**

### **Description of the survey**

**45** Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.

### **Reference period**

**46** The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.

### **Notes on data**

**47** The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.

### **Further information**

**48** For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.

## **AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA**

**49** Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

### **Description of the survey**

**50** The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia.

**51** Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

## Reference period

**52** The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

## Further information

**53** For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

## WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

**54** Table 5.1 contains data from the **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

## Description of the survey

**55** The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.

## Reference period

**56** The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

## Further information

**57** For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0), **Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

**58** Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.

## Description of the survey

**59** The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

**60** The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

**61** Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

### **Reference period**

**62** The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

### **Further information**

**63** For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication **Industrial Disputes, Australia** (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

## **NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA**

**64** Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

**65** Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in **Australian System of National Accounts** (cat. no. 5204.0) and **Australian Economic Indicators** (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0).

## **INTERNATIONAL DATA**

**66** Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

**67** Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

# Glossary

## GLOSSARY

### **Active steps to find work**

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

### **Actual hours worked**

The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

### **Adult employees**

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

### **Aggregate (actual) hours worked**

The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

### **Attending full-time education**

Persons aged 15-24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

### **Average compensation per employee**

**National Accounts.** The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.

### **Average earnings (National Accounts basis)**

See **average compensation per employee**.

## **Average hours worked**

Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

## **Average weekly earnings**

Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

## **Civilian population aged 15 years and over**

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

## **Commonwealth government employees**

Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.

## **Compensation of employees**

**National Accounts.** The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and **employers' social contributions**. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

## **Contributing family worker**

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

## **Country of birth**

Classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0).

### **Couple families**

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

### **Dependants**

All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15-24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

### **Dependent child**

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

### **Dependent student**

A child who is 15-24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

### **Discouraged jobseekers**

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young/too old by employers
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background
- no jobs in their locality or line of work
- no jobs available at all.

### **Duration of unemployment**

Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

## **Employed**

Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

## **Employed full-time**

See **full-time employed**.

## **Employed part-time**

See **part-time employed**.

## **Employee**

**Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.** A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

**Employer surveys.** Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.



## **Employee job**

**Wage Price Index.** A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:

- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

## **Employer**

**Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.** A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

**Employer surveys.** A business with one or more employees.

## **Employers' social contributions**

**National Accounts.** Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.

## **Extended labour force underutilisation rate**

The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:

- (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and
- (ii) discouraged jobseekers

as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

## **Family**

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood,

marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

### **Family reference person**

In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.

### **Former workers**

Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

### **Full-time educational attendance**

Persons aged 15-19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15-24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

### **Full-time employed**

**Household surveys.** Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

### **Full-time employees**

**Employer surveys.** Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

### **Gross domestic product (GDP)**

**National Accounts.** The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

## **Gross mixed income (GMI)**

**National Accounts.** The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both **gross operating surplus** for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

## **Gross operating surplus (GOS)**

**National Accounts.** The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

## **Household**

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

## **Industrial dispute**

An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.

## **Industry**

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.

## **Job leavers**

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job voluntarily** - that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work

arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.

## **Job losers**

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job involuntarily**: that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

## **Job vacancy**

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies:

- for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day
- for jobs of less than one day's duration
- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

## **Labour force**

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

## **Labour force status**

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

## **Labour force underutilisation rate**

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

## **Local government employees**

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

## **Lone parent**

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

## **Lone person**

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

## **Long-term unemployed**

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See **duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

## **Long-term unemployment rate**

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

## **Marginal attachment to the labour force**

Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria

associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

### **Marital status**

See **social marital status**.

### **Mean age**

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

### **Mean duration of unemployment**

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

### **Median age**

The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

### **Median duration of unemployment**

The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

### **Non-dependent child**

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

### **Non-family member**

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

### **Not in the labour force**

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

### **Occupation**

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the **ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition** (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.

### **One-parent family**

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.

### **Ordinary time earnings**

See **weekly ordinary time earnings**.

### **Original series**

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.

### **Other family**

Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.

### **Overtime earnings**

See **weekly overtime earnings**.

### **Own-account worker**

A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

## Participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.

## Part-time employed

**Household surveys.** Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

## Reason for leaving last job

Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.

## Seasonally adjusted series

A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## Social marital status

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

## State capital cities

The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the **Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

## State government employees

Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.



## Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.

## Total earnings

See **weekly total earnings**.

## Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses

**Wage Price Index.** This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.

## Trend series

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## Underemployed workers

Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey
- persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

## Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

## Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or

- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

### **Unemployed looking for first full-time job**

Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

### **Unemployed looking for first job**

Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.

### **Unemployed looking for full-time work**

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for full-time work, or
- were waiting to start a new full-time job.

### **Unemployed looking for part-time work**

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part-time work only, or
- were waiting to start a new part-time job.

### **Unemployment rate**

The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

### **Unemployment to population ratio**

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

### **Usual hours worked**

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

### **Wage and salary earners**

See **employee**.

## **Weekly ordinary time earnings**

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.

## **Weekly overtime earnings**

Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.

## **Weekly total earnings**

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

## **Working days lost**

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.

## **Working days lost per thousand employees**

Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

# **Abbreviations**

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours

GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

## Data sources for tables (Appendix 1)

### APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

#### HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS web site.

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS web site, go to <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Select '6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2	Includes Age
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3	Includes Hours worked
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment
1.7	Families	6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2	June data only
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002	

International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-02  
International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database:  
<http://laborsta.ilo.org>

2.1 Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2 Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Industry
2.3 Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7	Less detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4 Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5 Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Sex, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6 Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E05	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Occupation
Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry

2.7	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Industry Includes Occupation Includes Status in employment Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry Includes State, Status in employment
2.8	Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes Industry Includes Occupation Includes Status in employment Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry Includes State, Status in employment
	Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10 6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes Age, State Includes State, Industry
2.9	Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10	Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	Includes Future employment expectations, State, Age
2.11	Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)	
	Public sector employees: Australia totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
	Public sector employees by level of government: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2  6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3  6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Commonwealth government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes State government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Local government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
	Public sector employees by State: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1  6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2  6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3  6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Commonwealth government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes State government, seasonally adjusted and original data Includes Local government, seasonally adjusted and original data
	Public sector employees by industry: original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a 6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry Includes State
3.1	Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2  6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes Age, median Duration of unemployment Excludes median Duration of unemployment
3.2	Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15  6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2  6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment Excludes trend data, includes State, Age
3.3	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1  6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ2	Excludes Industry of last job Excludes Reason for unemployment

Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1 Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.2 Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.3 Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.4 Part-time workers	6291.0.55.003 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.5 Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1 Labour price index	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
Labour price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1	
Labour price index: Australia, states and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	
Labour price index: private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
Labour price index: public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes States and territories
Labour price index: industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5B	Includes Sector
Labour price index: occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7B	Includes Sector
5.2 Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	
Average weekly earnings by sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
Average weekly earnings: private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
Average weekly earnings: public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
5.3 Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
6.1 Industrial disputes: working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
Industrial disputes: working days lost by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	
Industrial disputes: working days lost by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a	
6.2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b	
Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b	
7.1 Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
Job vacancies: Australia, states and territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1C	

## List of Articles (Appendix 2)

### APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

April 2007

Spotlight: Methods of setting pay.

Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation

**January 2007**

Technical report: ABS measures of employee remuneration

**October 2006**

Changes in where people work over time

**July 2006**

Job search experience of unemployed people

Labour force transitions

Spotlight: Employment type

**April 2006**

Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation

**January 2006**

Labour outcomes of migrants

The relationship between GDP and employment

Spotlight: Long-term unemployment

**October 2005**

Job starters

Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration

Spotlight: Employment type

Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey



Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics

## **July 2005**

Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis

Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth

Spotlight: Employee share schemes

Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey.

## **April 2005**

People who work few hours

Health, disability, age and labour force participation

Spotlight: Methods of setting pay.

Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation

## **January 2005**

Labour force participation in Australia

Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force

Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology (ICT).

Spotlight: Labour Price Index

Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey.

## **October 2004**

Changes in types of employment

Mature age people and the labour force

**July 2004**

Children living without an employed parent

Labour underutilisation

Spotlight: Industrial disputes

Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions

**April 2004**

Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs

Trade union membership

Spotlight: Occupation

Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates

## Related publications (Appendix 3)

### APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Title	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2007
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007	6298.0.55.001	Irregular	2007
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS web site, 2007
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Employment	6211.0	Irregular	Jun 2006

Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2006
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2006
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Annual	Nov 2006
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2006
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2006
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2006
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2005
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2006
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2006
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	2005-06
Working Time Arrangements	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2006
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Feb qtr 2007
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2007
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	May qtr 2007
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	May 2007
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Experimental Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2007
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2007
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2006
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)			
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, CURF, 1994-1997	6286.0.30.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997: Expanded CURF	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Child Care, Australia, Expanded CURF	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Care, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2005
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: CURF	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: CURF, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia - Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.003	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2006
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2006
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2005

Survey of Income and Housing - Basic and Expanded CURFs, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002-03
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Jul 2007
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2006
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2006
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2005-06
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Discontinued	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Mar qtr 2007
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Characteristics	2017.0	Five yearly	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2006
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	2003-04
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003-04
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Biennial	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners - Electronic Publication	5673.0	Irregular	2003-04
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2006

(a) Latest data available on request for July 2001.

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

## List of Tables (Appendix 4)

The tables listed below are included in the publication **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). Electronic sources of the data in these tables can be found in **Appendix 1**.

### LIST OF TABLES

#### THE LABOUR FORCE

- 1.1 Labour force status: trend series
- 1.2 Age by social marital status
- 1.3 States and territories, and capital cities
- 1.4 Educational attendance (aged 15-24)
- 1.5 Country of birth by year of arrival in Australia
- 1.6 Relationship in household
- 1.7 All families: family type by labour force status
- 1.8 International comparisons

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

- 2.1 Industry: trend series
- 2.2 Industry division and subdivision
- 2.3 Occupation major groups and sub-major groups
- 2.4 Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status
- 2.5 Industry and occupation by status in employment
- 2.6 Actual hours worked: industry and occupation
- 2.7 Actual hours worked
- 2.8 Actual and usual hours worked
- 2.9 Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours
- 2.10 Future employment expectations by job tenure
- 2.11 Public sector employees

## **UNEMPLOYED PERSONS**

- 3.1** Duration of unemployment by age
- 3.2** Long-term unemployed persons: trend series
- 3.3** Reason for unemployment by industry and occupation of last job

## **UNDERUTILISED LABOUR**

- 4.1** Labour underutilisation: population counts and rates
- 4.2** Labour underutilisation: age
- 4.3** Labour underutilisation: states and territories
- 4.4** Part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours
- 4.5** Persons not in the labour force: whether looking for work

## **EARNINGS/LABOUR COSTS**

- 5.1** Wage price index
- 5.2** Average weekly earnings: trend series
- 5.3** Compensation of employees and related measures: trend series

## **INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

- 6.1** Industrial disputes: working days lost
- 6.2** Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees

## **JOB VACANCIES**

- 7.1** Job vacancies